

# Cuba Prepares To Make War On Germany

President Menocal Asks Declaration of Hostilities

Army of 10,000 May Fight with America

Proposals for Active Aid to United States Now Being Considered

Havana, April 6.—Cuba probably will declare war on Germany, following the example of the United States, and possibly inspiring similar action on the part of other Latin-American republics.

President Menocal addressed a message to the Cuban Congress to-day asking that body to declare a state of war existing with Germany. At 5 o'clock, after the reading of the message, the Senate appointed a committee of five to meet a joint committee of five from the House of Representatives and report on what action should be taken.

**Resolution Prepared**

The following resolution will be presented to the joint committee to-morrow by Representative Alfredo Masdoley for consideration:

"The Congress of the Republic of Cuba declares that there has been created and exists a state of war between Cuba and the Imperial German government, and authorizes the Chief Executive of the nation to adopt all measures necessary to maintain and defend Cuban territory, provide for the security of its inhabitants and cooperate with the United States of America and the other allied nations, lending every assistance for the defence of the liberty of the seas, of the rights of neutrals and of international justice."

Representative Jose Estrampes will present at the next session of the House a resolution authorizing the President to organize and place at the disposal of the War Department of the United States a contingent of 10,000 men to assist in the military operations of that country in the European conflict.

**Rupture Was Foreshadowed.**

The President's message starts by reviewing the German policy of unrestricted submarine warfare. Referring to Cuba's reply President Menocal says:

"The government of the United States, to which country we are bound by the closest ties, had during the last two years incessantly formulated energetic protests and claims based on the most elemental principles of jus-

tics in defence of its citizens, who were victims on many occasions of attacks by German submarines; of the liberty of the seas and the respect due the lives and properties of neutrals, and reinvigorating the right to navigate and engage in commerce freely, without restrictions except those sanctioned by international law, by treaties and by the universal practice of civilized nations."

"Since February 1 submarines have attacked and sunk without pity. Such acts of war without quarter, directed against all nations to close down the world's commerce under terrible penalties, cannot be tolerated without accepting them as legitimate to-day and always."

"Cuba cannot appear indifferent to such violations, which at any moment may be carried out at the cost of the lives and the interests of its own citizens. Nor can it, without loss of dignity and decorum, show indifference to the noble attitude assumed by the United States, to which we are bound by ties of gratitude and by treaties. Cuba cannot remain neutral in this supreme conflict, because a declaration of neutrality would compel it to treat alike all belligerents, denying them with equal vigor access to our ports and imposing other restrictions which are contrary to the sentiment of the Cuban people and which inevitably in the end would result in conflict with our friend and ally."

**Requests War Declaration**

"In full and firm consciousness that I am fulfilling one of my most sacred duties, although with profound sentiment, because I am about to propose a resolution which will plunge our country into the dangers of the greatest conflagration in history, but without casting odium upon, or without animosity toward, the German nation, but convinced that we are compelled to take this step by our international obligations and the principles of justice and liberty, I appeal to the honorable Congress in the use of its exclusive faculties, with full knowledge of all the antecedents in the case and with the mature deliberation of its important claim, to resolve, as a result of these unjustifiable and repeated acts of aggression by submarines, notwithstanding the protests of neutral governments, among them Cuba, that there has been created and exists a state of war between the Republic of Cuba and the Imperial German government, and adopt all measures necessary, which I reserve to myself the right to recommend at the proper moment, for the maintenance of our rights; to defend our territory, to provide for our security and to cooperate decidedly to these ends with the United States government, lending it what assistance may be in our power for the defence of the liberty of the seas, of the rights of neutrals and of international justice."

**Parana Sunk at Night; Three of Crew Missing**

Paris, April 6.—The Brazilian steamer Parana was sunk at night. Three of her crew are missing.

The Parana was a vessel of 4,463 tons. She was built in 1893 and was owned in Rio de Janeiro.

J. P. de Graca Aranha, former Brazilian Minister to France, in addressing the Society of Political Economy to-day said:

"The torpedoing of the Parana is Germany's declaration of war against Brazil. Proud and patriotic Brazil will accept the defiance and avenge the outrage. The time for diplomatic protest is past. War is necessary and inevitable. Brazil will be happy to be associated with the Allies in defence of the liberties of civilization."

## Ship Torpedoed, Brazil May Break With Germany

Government to Adhere to Declaration in "Full Responsibility" Note

Police Guarding Teuton Consulates

Parana Sunk Without Warning, Is Information Received in Rio de Janeiro

Rio de Janeiro, April 7 (Saturday).—Brazil probably will break off diplomatic relations with Germany at once, as the result of the sinking of the steamer Parana, with the loss of three lives, official confirmation of which was received here yesterday. The government has decided to take measures which will be the "logical consequence of the previous attitude of the Brazilian government."

In her recent note to the Imperial German government regarding the ruthless submarine war, Brazil flatly announced that Germany would be held to "full responsibility for her acts."

From a statement made in a high source to-day it would appear that the Secretary of State is contemplating the breaking off of diplomatic relations. Nobody, it was said, expected Brazil to launch herself into the war. But nobody would expect that she would how before an attempt against her sovereignty and dignity. In this respect the words of a high Brazilian official in talking to President Branz are recalled: "We need not throw ourselves headlong into the storm. The storm will come to us itself."

The public here has received the news of the destruction of the Parana calmly, but it is recognized that the resulting situation is critical. The entrance of the United States into the war has evoked a chorus of admiration from a number of newspapers.

The Secretary of State is considering the internal as well as the external measures to be taken as a consequence. What the procedure will be will be made known only after an understanding has been reached between Dr. Muller and President Branz, who probably will call the Council of Ministers into session to-day.

Meanwhile the police have established guards over the Austrian and German consulates and business houses as a precaution against possible attacks.

**\$100,000 Leather Plant Fire**

Brookline, Mass., April 6.—Fire to-day destroyed the remnant plant of the M. H. Bates Leather Company, causing a loss of \$100,000. Several explosions of naphtha tanks caused excitement in the adjoining tenement colony.

## Infantrymen Guard Hoboken Piers as Ships Are Seized

Sailors Across River and on Liners in This City Submit Quietly to Internment on Ellis Island—Twenty-seven Vessels in Harbor Taken

The twenty-seven German ships interned in New York Harbor passed out of the hands of the Kaiser and into the grasp of Uncle Sam at dawn yesterday morning. While 200 infantrymen guarded the piers and launches of the Customs House cruised off shore to prevent any possible act of violence, officials informed the captain of every vessel that his craft was now under the Red, White and Blue, instead of the red, white and black.

The men were taken with their baggage and ferried across to Ellis Island. They went willingly and with an air of relief. Not a single hitch marred the execution of Collector Malone's plan. There was not a protest on the part of the seamen against the government's action.

The Collector left the Custom House at ten minutes to 4, accompanied by his secretary, Minton Fluhrer. At 4:30 he alighted outside the German piers in Hoboken, and summoned Captain Hans Jakkha, marine superintendent of the Hamburg-American Line, and Captain Johann Muller, marine superintendent of the North German Lloyd.

A few minutes later the measured tread of 270 men of the 22d Infantry could be heard marching along River Street, while the shrill whistle of the revenue cutter outside the pier told of the arrival of the immigration inspectors at the end of the pier.

Malone then boarded every vessel. On each he ordered the commander to have his men dress immediately and assemble on Pier 2.

Within an hour all the men had gathered, with baggage of every description. The officers and men were separated in different groups, while every courtesy was extended to them. There were also six women, three being wives of officers, the others stewardesses. They were permitted to take the first boat for Ellis Island, which left exactly one hour and ten minutes after Collector Malone and his men made their appearance.

The captains of the eighteen vessels were asked to supervise a skeleton crew of firemen and trimmers, seeing that all fires were extinguished before leaving the docks. At 8 a. m., accompanied by an armed guard of forty, they were permitted to go to a hotel for breakfast. Then they turned over to Collector Malone all their ship's papers, keys and other official documents, under protest.

As soon as the fires were extinguished and the boilers cooled, the officers bade farewell to Hoboken and sailed down the bay to Ellis Island, where their men had preceded them.

While the ships at Hoboken were being taken, Deputy Collector George Lamb and thirty men under Captain Campbell were taking possession of the five vessels at the foot of 135th Street. A large crowd watched them. Deputy

Collector George Gass, accompanied by several inspectors, took control of the ships lying at the foot of the municipal dock at Sixty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn. Half an hour later all the men were en route to meet their compatriots at Ellis Island.

Thirty-three officers and men of the North German Lloyd steamship Willehad, "mother ship" for the submarine Deutschland, were brought here from New London, Conn., yesterday afternoon and interned on Ellis Island.

## List of Ships Seized in Twenty-four Ports

Following is a list of the German ships seized in the Port of New York and twenty-three other ports:

**AT HOBOKEN**

Ships.	Gross tons.	Approx. value.
Nederland, passenger	54,282	\$7,500,000
George Washington, passenger	13,600	3,000,000
Kaiser Wilhelm II, passenger	19,361	4,000,000
President Lincoln, passenger	18,168	2,500,000
Lincoln, passenger	18,168	2,500,000
Pennsylvania, passenger	13,353	2,500,000
Grosser Kurfurst, passenger	15,243	2,500,000
Hannover, passenger	14,000	2,500,000
Princess Irene, passenger	10,881	2,000,000
Friedrich der Grosse, passenger	10,635	2,000,000
Prinz Eitel Friedrich, passenger	8,297	1,500,000
Armenia, freighter	5,471	1,000,000
Adamastor, freighter	5,000	1,000,000
Pisa, freighter	4,967	1,000,000
Harburg, freighter	4,497	800,000
Bohemia, freighter	4,284	800,000
Nassau, freighter	3,493	800,000
Matador, bark	1,183	200,000

**AT FOOT OF WEST 125TH STREET**

Hamburg, passenger	16,531	2,000,000
Konig Wilhelm II, passenger	9,519	2,000,000
Prinz Joachim, passenger	4,760	1,000,000
Allemania, freighter	4,630	1,000,000

**ANCHORED AT BROOKLYN (TRANS-FERRED FROM STATEN ISLAND)**

Portonia, freighter	2,573	600,000
Maia, freighter	2,555	600,000
Indra, ship	1,545	400,000
Clara Menning, freighter	1,485	500,000

Boston—America, 22,622; Kronprinzessin Cecilie, 19,503; Cincinnati, 16,239; Köln, 7,409; Wittekind, 5,640; Ockenfels, 5,621.

New London—Willehad, 4,761.

Baltimore—Bulgaria, 11,440; Rhein, 10,881; New Year, 9,835.

Philadelphia—Rhaetia, 6,600; Prinz Oskar, 6,026.

Newport News—Arcadia, 5,454; Wilmington, N. C.—Kiel, 4,494; Nicaragua, 3,974.

Savannah—Hohenfels, 2,974; Charleston—Liebenfels, 4,525.

Pensacola—Rudolph Blumberg, 1,760; Vogesen, 3,916.

Jacksonville—Frieda Leonhardt, 2,822.

New Orleans—Breslau, 7,524; Andromeda, 2,554.

San Francisco—Serapis, 4,756; Neptune, 197; Ottawa, 3,655.

Portland, Ore.—Dalbeck, 2,725; Seattle—Saxonia, 4,424.

Winslow, Wash.—Steinbeck, 2,164; Astoria—Arnoldus Vinnen, 1,853; Kurt, 3,109.

Honolulu—Pommern, 6,557; Prinz Waldemar, 3,227; Setos, 4,730; Holstia, 5,649; Locksund, 1,657; Loong Moon, 1,971; Staatssekretar Kraetke, 2,009.

Gouverneur Jaeschke, 1,758.

Hile, C. J. D. Ahlers, 1,490.

San Juan, P. R.—Odenwald, 3,337.

Pago Pago, Samoa—Elsas, 6,591.

Manila—Andalusia, 5,433; Buchum, 6,161; Camilla Rickmers, 5,130; Carl Diederichsen, 1,249; Elara, 4,594; 1,535; Coblenz, 3,130; Elmsborn, 4,594; Esslingen, 4,902; Johanne, 1,531; Lyce-moon, 1,925; Mark, 6,579; Pong Tong, 1,631; Rajah, 2,028; Sachsen, 3,007; Sambia, 4,765; Suevia, 3,789; Tubingen, 5,586.

Zamboanga—Borneo, 2,168; Marudu, 1,514; Darvel, 1,308.

Cebu—Prinzess Alice, 10,981; Tsintau, 1,685; Wiegand, 499.

**5 Ships and 375 Men Seized at Boston**

Boston, April 6.—The five refugee German steamers here were seized to-day. Edmund Billings, Collector of the Port, boarded the steamers America, Cincinnati, Wittekind, Köln and Ockenfels. He was assisted by 250 bluejackets, customs guards and police officers. The crews were taken to the immigration station to be held under guard.

For nearly an hour the 375 partly clad men stood in the rain while arrangements were being made for their examination.

Captain Charles A. Polack, of the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, who has been quarantined on the Köln since his vessel was taken over by the Federal courts, remarked: "Too bad that I did not keep my ship on for Germany instead of bringing her to all the trouble here."

No trace of explosives or incendiary device was found on any of the vessels. Two shots were fired, but in each instance it was said to have been the accidental discharge of a sailor's gun.

The steamers were valued at \$18,000,000 when they left here, but are now rated at \$23,000,000 because of the advancing value of tonnage. All of the vessels have been damaged by their crews. Officials estimate that repairs will take at least six months.

The America and the Cincinnati were among the best equipped passenger ships of the Hamburg-American Line. The America, of 22,622 tons, was valued originally at \$3,500,000. The Cincinnati, of 16,339 tons, was rated at \$2,750,000.

The Köln, 7,409 tons, and the Wittekind, 5,649 tons, both owned by the North German Lloyd Line, and the Hansa Liner Ockenfels, 5,621 tons, were freighters.

**Two Liners Seized at Philadelphia**

Philadelphia, April 6.—The German steamers Prinz Oskar and Rhaetia, owned by the Hamburg-American Line, were seized here.

A marine guard from the navy yard boarded the ships with customs officers. There were only skeleton crews aboard, and they were taken to the immigration station at Gloucester, N. J.

The Austrian steamer Franconia is under the same guard that was placed about her some time ago.

**Marshal Takes Three Ships at Baltimore**

Baltimore, April 6.—Three German steamships, the Rhein, Neckar and Bulgaria, were seized at this port to-day by a United States marshal, assisted by a company of National Guardsmen. The crews, sixty men in all, were removed to a place of confinement.

The cylinder heads of the engines on all three boats were found to have been destroyed. Otherwise the machinery was intact.

Two 10-pound kegs and two 5-pound kegs of gunpowder and a quantity of rifles and revolvers were found on the

## "THE ROVER" A New Mallory Derby for Spring



We illustrate just one of the new Mallory derbies for Spring—a light weight hat, obtainable in Black or Brown, the lines of which reflect taste and discrimination.

**PRICES:**  
Cravenette Finished, \$3.50  
Regular Finish, \$3.00

**Saks & Company**  
Broadway at 34th Street  
Sole New York Agents

Neckar after the removal of the crew. Some powder also was found on the Bulgaria.

The value of the three steamships is approximately \$2,000,000.

The chief engineer of the Rhein said the engines on that vessel were disabled about six months ago.

**German Steamships Taken at Many Ports**

Newport News, Va., April 6.—The German steamer Arcadia, of the Hamburg-American Line, was seized to-day.

The Austrian steamer Budapest, lying by the side of the Arcadia, raised the Austro-Hungarian flag. She was not disturbed.

Wilmington, N. C., April 6.—Two German merchant ships, the Kiel and the Nicaragua, have been seized here.

Twenty of their crews were taken to the United States Marine Hospital grounds.

Savannah, April 6.—Custom officials, aided by National Guardsmen, took charge of the German freighter Hohenfels. Collector of Customs David C. Barrow announced the crew would be interned.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 6.—Customs authorities to-day took charge of the German merchantman Frieda Leonhardt. The captain and four men were taken ashore and held. The machinery of the ship had been damaged several weeks ago.

Pensacola, Fla., April 6.—The German steamers Vogesen and Rudolph Blumberg were taken in charge to-day. The crews were taken ashore and held.

New Orleans, April 6.—The German steamers Breslau and Andromeda, were seized to-day. The crews were taken

## Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street.

Announce A Remarkable Offering of

## Men's Silk Shirts

The important feature of these fine shirts is the fact that they are made of silks of a quality now almost impossible to obtain. We feel reasonably sure that such values as these will not be duplicated for some time to come.

**At \$3.95—Satin-Striped Silks** that look like heavy broadcloth silks, in a large variety of colored stripes on white grounds.

**At \$4.95—Extra Heavy Broadcloth Silks and Crepe de Chine**, in stripe effects, together with a variety of plain colors.

**At \$6.15—Radium Taffeta, Silk Broadcloth, Jersey Cloth, and Fine Crepe de Chines**, all of which are superior to silks now being loomed throughout the country, and offered at these prices.

We shall also offer unusual values in

## Men's Silk Neckwear

at 39c 50c and \$1

Scarfs that are new in design and weave, made of imported and domestic silks of a quality usually confined to neckwear at higher prices. Large open-end four-in-hands and bat wings are included at each price, the variety of designs covering the tastes and requirements of men of every type.

In conjunction with the above we shall offer

## Hand-made Scarfs of Foreign Silks

Special at \$1.50

to the United States immigration station.

San Juan, Porto Rico, April 6.—The crews of the three German ships here, the Odenwald, the President and the KD-3, were taken in custody by the Federal authorities. The seacocks of the KD-3, a British collier which was captured by the raider Karlsruhe and interned here, were opened by the crew before their arrest, and the ship is slowly sinking.

Seattle, April 6.—The German liner Saxonia and the German sailing ship Steinbeck, interned at Eagle Harbor, were seized here. The crews were brought to the immigrant station in Seattle.

**Tests for Attaches April 25**  
[From The Tribune Bureau]

Washington, April 6.—An examination will be held on April 25 by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Commerce Department to fill positions as commercial attaches in foreign countries. Commercial attaches receives salaries up to \$5,000 a year.

**Eight Ships Seized At Pacific Ports**

San Francisco, April 6.—Three German vessels, the steamer Serapis, the bark Ottawa, and the power schooner Atlas, were seized to-day. Their crews were interned at the immigration station on Angel Island. The German

## Native New York Clothes for the Easter Season

CLOTHES which speak of Spring and the summertime to follow—for him who saunters among the lordly walls and spires of the town with a familiar, homelike air.

New, just as the season is new—smartly turned out—with precisely those changes which the well-groomed men of the city have sanctioned—and no more.

Imported topcoats, typical of an English Easter and more popular year by year in New York. Slip-on models in a variety of new Spring blendings—\$25 to \$45. Overcoats of domestic fabrics, \$20 up.

Business sack suits and town and country suits, for the young man, the middle aged and the man that grows old without relinquishing all of his earlier style ideals. In fabrics fashionable and appropriate—\$20 to \$48.

Suits for week-ends, of cheviots and hand-woven, imported Shetland wool tweeds—and our "Urban and Suburban Special" for golf, with both long trousers and knickerbockers.



Cutaway coats for Easter morning—the authentic models of the season, \$25 to \$40; and the "Stroller," a silk lined sack coat—\$30—to be worn with neatly striped worsted trousers, \$6 up.

The season's new top hat, for the Easter parade; the soft hat of the hour, with a crepe Terai band; and stiff hats of latest English block.

Gloves, Easter neckwear, consistent with the largest haberdashery business in America; and the most varied line in the city of Spring patterns in Manhattan Shirts.

## Weber and Heilbronner

Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores

241 Broadway  
44th and Broadway  
20 Cortlandt

345 Broadway  
1363 Broadway  
30 Broad

775 B. Broadway  
58 Nassau

1185 Broadway  
150 Nassau  
42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Avenue



If you are moving please tell us as soon as practicable. This will enable us to promptly disconnect the old and connect the new service

## The New York Edison Company

At Your Service

Irving Place and 15th Street—Stuyvesant 5600

Branch Office Show Rooms for the Convenience of the Public

424 Broadway  
126 Delancey Street  
10 Irving Place  
124 West 42d Street

Canal 8600  
Orchard 1960  
Stuyvesant 5600  
Bryant 5262

151 East 86th Street  
13-15 E. 125th Street  
362 East 149th Street  
Night & Emergency Call

Lenox 7780  
Harlem 4020  
Melrose 9900  
Farragut 8000

All Show Rooms open until midnight